

VOL. XXVIII.

ON WITH THE WAR

Irish Americans Formally Declare Force Must Be Used.

NO HOPE IN PEACE METHODS

Irish Sons Are Invited To Prepare To Do Battle.

A NEW NATIONAL LEAGUE

Lyman, a Wealthy New Yorker, Is Elected the First President.

FINDS ARE TO BE USED FOR MUNITIONS

The Plan Is To Take Advantage of England's Necessity at the First Occasion.

Chicago, September 26.—Birth was given to the Irish National conference this afternoon to an organization which has for its object the independence of Ireland as a republic by a policy of physical force.

The ashes of the Fenian Brotherhood are reborn; the National League, with its roots in legislation and its reliance upon petitions and enactments, is buried from sight; and in its place rises the Irish National Alliance of the world. Incidentally, too, the Irish parliament party across the Atlantic is repudiated and henceforward will be deprived of the abundant revenues that have been contributed from this country for its maintenance and support.

For the next two years, at least, New York city will be the seat of operations of the new movement. William Lyman, a wealthy Irish-American of that city having been selected as first president of the alliance with authority to appoint a secretary of his own choice.

The plan of operations adopted provides for a general council with authority to issue orders for state organizations. Membership is limited to people of Irish birth or descent and who shall pledge themselves to aid in the liberation of Ireland by any means, "consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations." The plan closely resembles that of the old Fenian Brotherhood.

This evening the convention adjourned to the morning session, owing to delay in the committee on resolutions in agreeing to a report.

When the delegates reassembled at 3 o'clock, the committee on ways and means



JOHN F. FINERTY.

had plans of organization presented its report. The introduction was as follows: "The new movement of the organization shall be known by the title of the Irish National Alliance. It shall have for its object the securing of the independence of Ireland by any means within its power consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations."

The qualifications for membership shall be: moral character, birth on Irish soil or descent from Irish parents on paternal or maternal side or both and the taking of the following pledge:

"I, hereby pledge my word of honor and conformity with my power in power in the Irish National Alliance in securing the independence of Ireland."

In subsequent paragraphs it was provided that the officers consist of a president, vice president and treasurer. The president to be elected by the president and executive committee of five. The membership initiation fee was fixed at \$1, with a provision of 50 cents per quarter, and it was provided that 75 per cent of the gross receipts of the subordinate councils should be turned into the national treasury. Some criticism was made upon the report by John Fitzpatrick, of Illinois, a veteran, while carrying messages in his hat for the convention of '48 and who contended that the convention should form a government of the Irish people and establish a pro-Unionist O'Higgins, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that the national secretary be elected by the convention, but this was ruled out of order and the report was adopted with a half-dozen dissenting.

The platform adopted. The report of the committee on platform and resolutions was presented by O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, and was unanimously adopted with great cheering. It read: "The people of Ireland are a sovereign people, Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the right of every man. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity and

was the home of civilization, while England was a barbarous land. England claims to authority in Ireland originated in force and have been maintained by corruption and coercion; they have never ripened into a right to rule; while the people of Ireland have been perfected inasmuch as the Irish people have been continually by constitutional action or revolutionary movement, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy.

"Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of England's rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she burned Ireland's schools; she destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile, or left to perish in her dungeons, thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking toward legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the commons or been arbitrarily rejected by the lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion and of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books."

"One of the pleas of the people for justice and the prayers for mercy, England has responded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet today, Ireland, crushed but not enslaved, crushed but not conquered, is in spirit a nation. It has become evident in many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English government by peaceful agitation, that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for the men of the Irish race to proclaim again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by force but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being



O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

driven into exile, or into the graves of their native land by English misgovernment are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and usurper, and we believe that Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts, the members of this convention appeal with confidence to the Irish people to unite and to take up arms in the defense of their country and to aid in the liberation of Ireland by any means, consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations."

"Resolved, That this convention expresses its belief that the Irish people are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful and that they extend to them our heartfelt sympathy."

"Resolved, That this convention, recognizing the importance of the Irish people preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work of the Gaelic League, and the National Literary Society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts that they will co-operate and co-operation and generous support."

Election of Officers. "Resolved, That this convention recommend the formation of military companies wherever practicable in order to foster and preserve the military of the Irish race, and to be prepared for action in the hour of the nation's difficulty."

Nominations for officers and the executive council were next in order. Chairman Ryan declined to be considered as a candidate for president and William Lyman, of New York, at one time treasurer of the Irish National Alliance, was elected and elected by acclamation. O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, was selected as vice president and John Fitzpatrick, of Illinois, as secretary. The executive council was constituted as follows: J. J. Donovon, Massachusetts; Charles J. Gallagher, Minnesota; Martin Kelley, Tennessee; Captain Mangan, Wisconsin; J. Sheehy, California; J. J. Kennedy, Texas; T. J. Dundon, Ohio; J. S. Lawler, Texas; Thomas H. Greevy, Pennsylvania.

When the officers-elect were introduced, President Lyman promised that he would start the "work" forthwith, and Vice President Ryan declared that before many months the organization would be planted in the heart of London itself. Delegate O'Higgins, of Boston, wanted the pledge of honor administered to the president and the secretary and the officers-elect. Then the delegates rose to their feet and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save Ireland."

At 6 o'clock p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

During the noon recess a largely attended meeting of delegates who met in the hotel at McCoy's hotel, at which there was an interchange of opinions of the best methods of organizing the Irish people for their purposes. A committee was appointed to further investigate the subject and act in harmony with the national council of the movement.

REMOVER OVER HER ACTIONS

Caused Mrs. Haskell To Take Her Own Life.

Deer Isle, Maine, September 26.—Mrs. Violet Haskell, who became well known some weeks ago by marrying Professor J. H. Briester, of Cincinnati, a negro musician, while having a living white husband at this place, was found dead in the woods by the roadside yesterday afternoon. She had undoubtedly committed suicide. A 38-caliber revolver was found lying on her breast.

Lynchers Missed Him.

Jackson, Miss., September 26.—(Special.)—Sheriff Butler, of Amite county, was in the city last night and lodged in the penitentiary a negro named Jethro Williams, convicted of an attempted criminal assault on a white woman, and his efforts were made to lynch the negro, but thirty special deputies rushed him to the train. His sentence is for ten years.

VIEWED IN GEORGIA

Generally Speaking, the Irishmen of This State Do Not Approve.

ARE AGAINST PHYSICAL FORCE

In Macon, However, the Finerty Plan Meets with Favor.

ALL HOPE TO SEE ERIN INDEPENDENT

Augustans Talk More Conservatively. Savannahians Decline To Discuss It Until Action Is Taken.

Macon, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—Macon Irishmen are not represented in person at the Irish national convention in session in Chicago, but they are there in spirit and feeling. The Macon Irish societies will join the national convention, however, and co-operate with it in its endeavor to obtain the freedom and independence of Ireland. The opinion seems general with Irishmen here that the liberty of the Isle cannot be accomplished by constitutional or parliamentary action. As expressive of this, condensed views of a few prominent Irishmen of Macon are here given:

President John J. Moore, of the Robert Emmet club, says: "I believe the day is coming when Ireland's freedom will be secured. The movement at Chicago is indicative of the coming storm. Of course it is not intended that Ireland will immediately and by herself alone declare war against England, but true Irishmen everywhere are getting ready to do battle whenever the opportunity presents itself. England will, sooner or later, become involved in war with some of the great powers of Europe, and then will be Ireland's time to rise up against England, assert her rights and obtain her freedom. England will be glad to give Ireland what she demands in the hope and with the purpose of getting Ireland to help her whip the foreign foe."

Hugh McKervoy says the downfall of England is sure to come. "Stripped of her provinces or colonies, England would amount to little. She would soon confront the great eastern question and Turkey will be the bone of contention. Russia, Germany, France, England and other kingdoms will engage in a great conflict and then will be Ireland's time. England will wait, and ask the aid of Ireland, in order to help maintain English supremacy, and Ireland will be granted her independence as the price of her assistance. Farnell was a good man and Ireland's greatest parliamentary leader. Constitutional agitation under him failed and it can never win Ireland's independence."

John M. Daly says: "The movement inaugurated yesterday at Chicago is destined to grow and demonstrates the belief that Ireland's freedom can never come through the ballot box. Butlers are more potent than ballots. I hope to live to see the day when Emmet's epitaph shall be written and England's blood-stained battle flag is torn down from Dublin castle. Dennis Keatinge says: "The Chicago convention sounds the key note of the hopes of every true Irishman. England may laugh now about this agitation in America, but she will soon realize that she means Ireland's rescue from bondage. All confidence in legislative enactments are over. This died with the retirement of Farnell and Gladstone from the stage of action."

AGAINST OPEN WAR.

Augusta Irishmen Believe in Being Prepared for an Emergency.

Augusta, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—Augusta has some very loyal and sturdy Irishmen among her citizens; men who long to see Ireland free, and would gladly contribute in any way to accomplish the desired result. But they do not sympathize with the warlike declarations of the Chicago meeting.

Mr. Alex. Gouley, who has for years been a prominent officer in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, says the Farnell policy is the right one, and the very fact that the Irish people repudiated even so great a leader as Farnell when he became embroiled in social scandal, only goes to prove that Irishmen deserve to be free. Their reverence for virtue, their courage and their loyalty must triumph after a while.

"But," said he, "constitutional agitation is the proper course. It has accomplished much already and it is still powerful. The trouble is that Irishmen in Ireland are divided among themselves. Had the Chicago meeting said to Ireland: 'Get together at home and agree among yourselves on the course to be pursued, and rest assured that Irish Americans stand ready at all times to give you moral and financial support. Keep stout hearts and never give up the fight for freedom; agitate, agitate, and count on us always till Ireland is free.' Such a deliverance would have been of great value, and would have given impetus to the Irish cause. But Finerty and his crowd at Chicago belong to the party of physical force and do not speak rivally of a great subject, their war talk under existing circumstances is simply rot."

Mr. M. E. Macauley, a prominent young Irishman, a member of the large dry goods house of Coskery, Macauley & Hunter, says England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity. Some day she may be in a death struggle with a nation as powerful as herself. Then the Irish at home and abroad, if fully prepared, can wrest their independence from her.

"It is never too soon to prepare, and in my opinion the first thing to do would be for the Irish in Ireland to get together; show the world they are united; do away with all 'ites,' and they can get all the moral and financial support they need now, and when the difficulty comes, all the men they need free of charge. I disagree with many of the sentiments expressed in the Chicago convention this week."

Captain E. J. O'Connor, wholesale liquor dealer, and one of the most popular and intelligent Irishmen in Augusta, says:

"Physical force at this time could accomplish nothing. But I am a strong believer not only in constant agitation of the subject in Ireland, but in a strong organization in this country, that shall be ready to take advantage of any opportunity offered. It is of the first importance that differences in Ireland be harmonized, and then let them have the encouragement of knowing that Irishmen in America are thoroughly organized and ready to lend a helping hand in whatever way it is needed."

Mr. James Daly, a prominent dry goods merchant, says: "I sympathize most heartily with every movement looking to the independence of Ireland; but my judgment does not approve the Chicago meeting with its talk of war. The thing is intemperate and ill advised. Irishmen in America will not refuse moral support and financial aid to any wise movement in Ireland's behalf, but there will be little money forthcoming to encourage a movement as is proposed at Chicago."

SENTIMENT DIVIDED.

Some of the Roman Irishmen Approve War—Others Do Not.

Rome, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—There are fewer Irishmen in Rome to the size of the town than perhaps any city in Georgia. Those that are here, however, read the report of the Chicago convention on Thursday's papers with unusual interest.

Sentiment is considerably divided among them in regard to Chairman John F. Finerty's proposition to organize the young Irish-Americans into a standing army so that they may be ready at any time to strike for liberty for Ireland.

"I am a pretty well up with Irish affairs," said Thomas Farhy, one of the leading dry goods merchants of the city, "but I am not prepared to express an opinion on that subject. I will just say that I take no stock in it."

"I have made three trips to Ireland since I left there," said James Douglas, one of the leading horse dealers of this city, "and I find that Ireland has a better government than any in the world under British rule, except the United States. I do not believe in that standing army movement in America."

"I am an American citizen," said M. D. O'Keefe, through an Irishman by blood, "and while I sympathize with Ireland, still I do not believe in that kind of business of organizing a standing army by Irishmen in America."

"That movement, I am afraid," said Samuel Carnochan, one of the oldest citizens of Rome, "is a scheme to make money and catch the popular vote."

"It is all well enough to talk," remarked Hugh Gouley, superintendent of the street department, "but I hardly think it can be a success. Even if they were to organize this government could not let them go out under the laws of nations. I don't believe it is feasible."

"I am in favor of anything for Irish liberty," said Squire A. D. Hardin, "and I would be glad to see any movement in that direction."

"I am in favor of anything for Ireland," said T. F. Fitzpatrick, of the fire department, "but I don't believe in that kind of business of organizing a standing army by Irishmen in America."

"Let them go ahead and organize," was the comment of J. D'Arcy, a leading blacksmith, "I am in for anything that will help old Ireland."

Mr. W. J. Griffith believed the meeting to have been full of bluster and a mere bluff and that nothing salutary could come of it.

Mr. D. P. Haseltin thought the movement hasty and foolish. The Irish would stand no chance in such a fight and he believed the movement a bluff.

Captain Reuben Nickerson thought such a movement not only foolish but dangerous. He said: "We are at peace with England and nothing in the case justifies such a course. The Irish in America and the great Protestant nations like America and England should not suffer strained relations on account of such movements."

Captain J. J. McMahon said he was an Irish sympathizer and believed in universal freedom but could not endorse such a movement as that proposed to raise arms and the like in America in time of peace and before the Irish themselves had declared war against England.

On the whole the settlement here is favorable to the Irish cause but not to their Chicago meeting.

Will Not Discuss It.

Savannah, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—The Irish Americans of Savannah decline to discuss the action of the Chicago convention until some action is taken.

AN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS

Over Expenditures So Far This Month.

Washington, September 26.—All the heavy expenditures of the treasury for this month have now been paid and today for the first time the figures show a slight excess of receipts for the month. The excess is only \$12,744, but it is expected that by October 1st the excess will reach \$25,000 and the deficit for the present fiscal year, which is now \$18,000,000, will be reduced to \$16,500,000. The receipts, however, are running below those of last month, principally in internal revenue. As October is an interest-paying month it is anticipated that the expenditures for that month will be \$2,000,000 more than for September. The annual interest charge at the present rate of receipts is over 10 per cent of the revenues of the government.

Comment of United Ireland.

Dublin, September 26.—United Ireland, referring to the national convention of Irish societies at Chicago, says it rejoices that Irishmen have not abandoned the idea of using physical force to secure justice for Ireland. They will have to put this idea into practice some day, it adds, and the sooner they prepare to do so the better.

SAYS HE MEANT WELL

Duke of Cambridge Speaks of His Service in the Army.

DEFENDS HIS OWN COURSE

He Holds That Members of the Royal Family Are Useful.

BELIEVES THEY SHOULD HAVE A CHANCE If They Are Fit To Hold Office and Competent To Draw Salary Give Them a Show.

London, September 26.—The Duke of Cambridge, who retired as commander in chief of the forces was recently announced, and who was succeeded by Lord Wolseley, made a long speech at a luncheon which was given in his honor today in Edinburgh. He began his remarks by referring to the charge that he had opposed all changes that had been suggested in connection with the army. This charge he denied, maintaining that on the contrary, he had always led in making changes that tended to add to the efficiency of the British troops. He said he regretted to have seen lately that a strong notion existed that a member of the royal family was not fitted for the chief command of the army. He held that a royal person could be placed, without any disadvantage, in the highest degree, in any position for which he might be found to be fitted. He would not say that he was particularly fit for the position he had filled for thirty-nine years. He had filled it as best he could and had got more than his share of the criticism that always fell to great public officials.

When a member of the royal family was found fit for his position, he continued, the public ought to be delighted to see him so placed. If he had gone about for thirty-nine years twirling his fingers and smoking cigars in the streets of London the people would not have thought much of him. He could have gone on much longer working at his post, but it had been thought advisable that others should follow him. He only hoped that his successors would end their careers feeling as much sentiment toward their office as he experienced at that moment. He had been consoled by the knowledge that he had done his duty in such a way that the army and the whole country had been satisfied. A feature of the monarchical principle was that those in the highest positions, besides doing their duty to the state, were bound to be useful members of society. In accordance with this rule he had never neglected the civil duties falling to a person in his position.

The Duke of Cambridge was frequently interrupted by cheers during the delivery of his speech, which has created a sensation as an unexpected and outspoken valedictory.

FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

Japan Building Warships—The Cheng-Tu Inquiry.

Vancouver, B. C., September 26.—The steamship Empress of India arrived here Tuesday evening, eleven days from Yokohama. She had a light list of passengers, among them being A. R. Whitney, Jr., of New York, who has been in Japan making a bid for the construction of the several new warships required there. Judge Bartlett, of the supreme court of New York, is also a passenger and with him is Mr. Davenport, a New York lawyer. Advice by mail from Japan indicates a decrease in the number of cases of cholera, the number of new cases in Tokyo daily having decreased from forty or fifty to nineteen. Before the ship sailed from Yokohama the disease had almost disappeared and marines are now freely allowed ashore.

The Poo-Chow correspondent of the China Mail states that upward of 150 persons have been arrested for complicity in the Ku-Chow massacre, including the leader of the vegetarians and his two chief lieutenants, for whom a reward of \$500 had been offered. The trials are proceeding slowly, but the twenty-seven who have been tried, twenty-three have been convicted, and there is strong evidence against thirty-one others.

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to protect the people of this country from the evils ever attendant upon a debasement of the national currency we are in most earnest sympathy. We congratulate the people on the revival of prosperity and the consequent increase in the national legislation enacted by the republican party. The purchase of silver to be stored in the treasury and the enactment of unjust tariff laws, to enrich a few favorites by the oppression of millions of consumers, were the main causes of the paralysis of our markets. That paralysis, with an empty national treasury, were the legacies received from a republican administration. The battle against a system fostered in violation of self-evident laws of political economy has been won. Every struggle against entrenched wrong is attended by privation and suffering, but these are never endured in vain. The lesson of cause and effect has been thoroughly learned and we are willing to abide by the decision of an intelligent people who are now entering upon a period of prosperity that will prove both substantial and enduring."

The remainder of the platform is wholly devoted to state issues excepting the last paragraph, which is a tribute to the memory of recently deceased distinguished members of the democratic party in New Jersey—Leo Abbott, Rodman M. Price, Joseph D. Bedle and Robert S. Green.

Chancellor Alexander McGill is a Pennsylvania man by birth and forty-one years of age. He graduated from Princeton college in 1854, and two years later from Columbia law school, New York. He has been a member of the bar since 1857. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne in 1874 and 1875, and during the same years was a member of the house of assembly from the old ward of Hudson. He was later made prosecutor of the pleas in Hudson county and also judge. He was appointed chancellor by Governor Green. In March, 1887, he resigned the position and was re-elected by Governor Werts. It is said that he will resign the chancellorship in order to be free to take the stump.

MORRISON IS VAGUE.

HE TALKS ABOUT FINANCE IN AN INDEFINITE WAY.

The Illinois Statesman Appears To Be a Bimetallist, but He Keeps Close in Shore.

Springfield, Ill., September 26.—Colonel W. B. Morrison, of Waterville, Me., is here today attending the state fair. To a reporter for The Evening Telegram he said: "The democratic party is too great a party to die from one defeat, or even half a dozen. You will find next year that our friends in the other camp will have their hands full in Illinois as well as elsewhere. I do not desire a convention of the state of having made a very capable and satisfactory governor. I guess he has not pleased everybody. I believe he vetoed some bills in the last legislature, for instance, that made enemies for him, but for one enemy he ought to get a thousand friends for his many and wise vetoes. As far as I am informed they were."

"How can the democrats come together on the financial question in this state, colonel?"

"That is a question not easily answered. I cannot see how the national convention can be brought to agree with the platform adopted by our state convention of last June. Our state convention next spring or summer will hardly adopt a financial plank so ultra. If the democrats are to win some common ground must be selected on which all democrats of Illinois can stand. I don't believe that there is a democrat in the state who would not be willing to be worth less than a gold dollar. I confess that I don't want to see such a condition of affairs. We cannot get along well without the gold and silver as money. And they should be equal in value for purposes of trade and commerce and the payment of debts. I don't want to see either metal lose its value as an article of exchange for commercial purposes, but the absolute equality of the dollar unit should be maintained at all hazards. I want to see a broader basis for actual money than that which would be furnished by either one of the metals. One metal alone will not be sufficient."

A CLOSE VOTE

After a Hot Debate in South Carolina's Convention.

Columbia, S. C., September 26.—The time in the constitutional convention was occupied today by a hot debate on the question of the article on municipal corporations giving the corporations right to exempt taxation of manufacturing to be hereafter established with a capital of not less than \$10,000. The fight was a hot one and caused some curious divisions. Senator Tillman leading the conservatives and republicans and minority reformers in favor of the section, while Senator Ivey and other prominent reform leaders were foremost in attacking it. The result of it was that the section was sustained by a majority of one vote.

An attempt to amend another section of the same article by making capital stock of banks subject to municipal taxation was defeated.

At the session tonight most of the municipal corporation articles were adopted. The house was busy on the subject of a bluff more than fifty years ago and has a bluff till the rear wall is a foot out of plumb. The roof is supported by immense new timbers put in the second story five years ago, which has afforded a very rare sight. There is a strong demand for a new capitol just now. Every newspaper in the state is urging it.

The opinion of local and foreign architects has been secured and while most of them recommend a new building, some say the present one can be made as good as new for \$150,000.

ONE CENT DAMAGES

Awarded in a Suit Against the Pullman Company.

Baltimore, September 26.—An interesting suit terminated in the supreme court today with a verdict of one cent damages to Mrs. Curlander and her wife visited the world's fair in October, 1893, and were compelled to occupy upper berths in a Pullman sleeping car. Riding backwards during the day rendered Mrs. Curlander ill. A sympathetic party, who had purchased a section through to Chicago, but left the train at some point east of there, gave him a check of the section to Mrs. Curlander with permission to occupy it. The conductor entered the section and requested Mrs. Curlander to vacate. Mr. Curlander sued the Pullman company for \$100 damages, claiming that his wife was made ill by being forced to ride backwards.

In the trial Judge Ritchie decided that the purchase of a seat or section in Pullman car should have a right to transfer it to whoever he pleased and that Mr. Curlander was entitled to damages because of the conductor's action. The point of law being decided the case went to the jury after a week's trial. This afternoon a verdict was returned for one cent damages.

GERMANS FOR CUBA

Recruits Are Being Enlisted in Brooklyn for a Warship.

AGENTS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE

Two Hundred and Fifty Are Said To Have Been Engaged.

MOST OF THEM ARE LONGSHOREMEN

One Man Backed Out and Gave the Scheme Away—Madrid Reports Another Insurgent Defeat.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 26.—An evening paper says: "In the attempt to free Cuba by means of the expeditions of men and arms sent from this country Brooklyn has not been neglected. Within the past two weeks the city has been the recruiting grounds for a most business-like and determined

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DURING THE COMING THREE MONTHS

the eyes of the people of the United States will be upon Atlanta, because of the great exposition. Visitors of note will be here from all sections, making Atlanta, for the time being, the new center of the union.

THE NEW CONGRESS

will assemble during the same period, giving character to the presidential election of 1896. In the deliberations of that body every citizen will be interested, for its decisions will make either war or peace for the people.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

will meet in October, the closing session, in which all the great measures will be pushed to final action. The State who wish to keep track of state history, and those who will have the taxes to pay, will be fully informed through The Constitution about what is going on.

THE FALL ELECTIONS

in Kentucky and other states will mark the battle between the people and the bondholders. In the varying fortunes of this contest there is the greatest interest, and no pains or expense will be spared by The Constitution to photograph the events of the day.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

will be the subject of the first column in the middle of October. It is likely that the United States will recognize the belated rights of the revolutionists. The Constitution's columns will trace from day to day the struggle of Americans to gain freedom from European rule.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 27, 1895.

The Mistakes of Reformers.

As a rule, reformers are good men and they desire to make the world better.

But reformers, like other mortals, make mistakes, and sometimes very serious blunders. When a reformer lacks experience; when he knows but little of human nature, and when his views are narrow or extreme he frequently suggests impracticable remedies, or attempts to test them at the wrong time. He tries to drive people instead of leading them. He has an idea that he can make people moral by a statute or a city ordinance, or by chiding them.

This is unwise. The judicious reformer takes the world as he finds it, and educates public opinion up to his standard. He does not assail and denounce those who differ with him. He knows that Rome was not built in a day, and he does not expect to revolutionize his community in a week. If people differ with him in regard to questions which have for a long time divided respectable people, he gives his opponents the benefit of the doubt, and does not try to use the law as an instrument to crush them.

Then, he consults the proprieties of time and place. He would never think of attempting to hamper and injure a great exposition whose general results promised to be beneficial because some of its features were objectionable to him on the score of morality. He might think that his fellow townsmen were in the wrong, but he would recognize the fact that a more suitable time would have to be selected for his work of reform.

The judicious reformer does not hold himself responsible for everything that occurs in his bailiwick. He does not set himself up as an autocrat to regulate the customs and habits of his neighbors. If some of his friends enjoy some unlawful amusements which do not suit his taste he does not urge the authorities to forcibly interfere with them. He has sense enough to know that the responsibility for everything that is wrong does not rest upon his shoulders.

When the sensible reformer goes to work he tries moral suasion. He knows that unless public opinion is on his side it is useless to legislate according to his views. Give us more of these genuine reformers and fewer of the other class. The truth is, some people mistake a disordered liver for a virtuous inspiration.

An American Speech.

The recent address of Colonel Thomas M. Anderson before the Willamette Valley chautauqua assembly in Oregon was full of good things.

It was an American speech, and coming from the vice president general of the Sons of the Revolution it ought to have a good effect. Colonel Anderson described England's methods in seizing territory and controlling commerce. Bands of missionaries and traders are sent to some weak nation, and when they provoke attack England's honor is to be vindicated, and soon the British flag flies over another colony.

By the use of their sea power the British have done the Mediterranean practically a British lake. It is now trying to do the same thing with the Caribbean sea and the Pacific.

The speaker said that we are now hemmed in by British fortresses and coaling and naval stations within a few hours distance. There are at Halifax, Bermuda, Providence, Jamaica, Esquimaux, and will be at Honolulu before we know it. The British are now seizing the mouth of the Orinoco river which will give them the control of the trade of South America.

In Europe there are 20,000,000 armed soldiers who can be made available for service in six weeks. We have 22,000 regulars scattered over 3,000,000 square miles. We have 100,000 state guards armed with old Springfield, and we have 400,000 old-fashioned weapons in reserve. We have ammunition for two hours' fighting. We have 9,000,000 fighting men, with no arms for them. We are as unprepared for war as China, and yet we know that our unprotected wealth invites attack.

But it is fashionable to denounce Chauvinism and jingoism. Chauvinism comes from the name of the old soldier, Nicholas Chauvin, who fought with Napoleon. He was covered with scars and was always talking about the past glories of France. The younger generation laughed at him, and in time all war talk in France came to be called Chauvinism. Jingoism comes from the song:

We do not want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do,
 We have the ships, we have the men,
 And we have the money, too.

In America it is called jingoism to say that the American policy should prevail; that other countries shall not cut us off from foreign trade; that we must control the Nicaragua canal; that our citizens abroad must be protected, and that Spain must not turn Cuba into a slaughter pen.

If this is American jingoism, Colonel Anderson says, by jingo, he is a jingo, and the masses will share his sentiment. It is refreshing to find a gallant soldier and a son of the Revolution speaking out in this fashion.

This Verdict Will Stand.

The opening days of the exposition have been commented on by its zealous friends and by pessimistic kickers. Perhaps these two classes are tempted to overrate or underrate what they have seen.

But it cannot be said that The New York Sun is too enthusiastic on the one hand or too backward on the other. After waiting a full week without saying a word editorially it now comes out with the following:

It is with pleasure that we give praise to the Atlanta exposition. We are sure, we have many accounts of it which we have read with interest and admiration. It was more nearly ready for the opening day than any of the other expositions that have been held in the United States since the time of the first one, which was held in this city, in a magnificent "crystal palace," forty-two years ago.

It is under good and competent management. It is entered with exhibits of all kinds drawn from many states of the union, and from many foreign countries. The buildings are tasteful and spacious. In it is a fair play for all nations, and a place for men, and for the colored people as well as the white.

We are pleased to know that everything has gone well up to the present. We are sure that it is deserving of the praise of visitors past and future through its gates.

We trust that it will be successful to the end, and that it may be the means of advancing the material and moral interests of all who come within its influence.

The new spirit of progress and enterprise which has taken possession of the United States, and which is the result of the unfeigned gratification to every patriotic American.

This is the verdict of a great newspaper after it has sifted all the facts and has thoroughly grasped the situation.

The Sun's kind words are appreciated all the more because our people know that they are deserved.

Our contemporary has told the truth and nothing but the truth. "The exposition is all that it claims, and it rightly says that it was more nearly ready for the opening day than any of the other expositions that have been held in the United States since the first one," forty-two years ago.

Does Spain Want a Boy?

The Chicago Tribune's special correspondent in Havana writes as follows:

The feeling of the royalists against the United States is growing daily, and the most extraordinary statements are almost published daily. Day before yesterday I had it on the highest authority that one of the officials in command said:

"We have soldiers enough now to finish with the war in Cuba, and we will come to Cuba before we get through, and then with the war here over we will give those damned Yankees a lesson they will not soon forget."

This sort of war talk is common here and is believed by the people.

The papers now openly assert that the United States is performing a great feat and that there is no real intention to punish on the part of the United States.

The Spaniards have always been ready to insult our flag and disregard the rights of our citizens, and in their present angry state of feeling we may look for fresh series of outrages.

If Spain wants a row with the United States she can draw at sight.

Confederate Veterans Abroad.

The New York Sun, speaking of the proposed parade of Confederate veterans in New York, says:

In case the 10,000 Confederate veterans living here appear in public parade the sight will surely be an interesting one. The spectators will be of many nations, and many of whom they have often heard. They will see men who hold high office under the municipality, and also judges, lawyers, social leaders, Wall Street speculators, Broadway merchants, preachers and plenty of men who, after casting off the gray, came here in pursuit of fortune and found it. If the parade comes off we shall print the names of some of these Confederate veterans living here and we feel certain that many New Yorkers will be surprised while reading them. It is not all the residents of the city who know how large a number of Confederate veterans have won success here, or have any comprehension of their pride in their war record. The Confederate veterans among us are passing away, and only a small proportion of the 10,000 of them living here will be alive ten years hence. The parade should not be postponed too long.

The Confederate veterans, at home and abroad, have asked less from others and

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Love's Millionaire.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

I say: "The world is lonely;
 The heart at home is cold,
 And sad life to child and wife
 When life hath little gold."

But soft her arms steel round my neck—
 My comforter so dear;
 And "How much do you love me?"
 And her sweet voice answers clear:

"I love you, I love you
 As a home in heaven—there!"

And then I'm poor no more—no more,
 For I'm Love's millionaire!

Then sweeter seems the breaking
 Of poverty's sad bread,
 And roses bloom from out the gloom
 And crown her curly head.

And if sometimes a thankful tear
 My dreaming eyes will fill,
 Her soft arms steal around me,
 And she whispers sweetly still:

"I love you, I love you
 As a hundred million—there!"

I weep no more: God help the poor!
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Her Crumb of Comfort.

"What are you writing, James?" she asked, as she critically examined her bicycle tire.

"A novel of home life, dear," replied her husband.

"Never mind," she said soothingly, "I know its novel to you now, but all that will wear off in time!"

How To Be Happy.

Would any man be happy?

The way is never doubt it—
 To rise with the thermometer
 And then—forget about it!

A Hard Day's Work.

"I almost feel tired," said the new woman, as she laid her beaver aside and gave orders for the proper stalling of her bicycle.

"I thought you men never got tired," growled her husband, who was kissing Baby Ruth in her sweet young mouth.

"Hardly," replied the new woman, "but today I made the speech that killed the bill for the emancipation of husbands, and raised the roof of the capital with a piece of my mind, and if that ain't enough to tire a body I'd like to know what is!"

The Medicated Kiss.

Jenny kissed me when we met—
 Not as one we osculated;
 Leaving doubt and vain regret;
 Jenny's lips were medicated!

So the romance fades away—
 Love has lost his dearest blisses;
 Ruined is the rose of May
 With these chilly, drug-store kisses!

A Political Obituary.

Here lies a man in death content,
 Whom all the world admired;
 He almost ran for President
 The day that he expired.

While far and near great men declined
 To be the land's salvation,
 He, patriot-like, made up his mind
 To take the nomination.

But Death, the old, relentless foe,
 Who at our lives is peering,
 Took off the patriot; and so,
 The office goes a-begging!

Since Molly Went Away.

Don't seem just like it used to seem
 Since Molly went away;
 The dark has lost the rosy dream,
 The sunshine's left the day.

The birds don't sing as sweet as when
 They saw the roses stir
 And look and listen in the glen
 To hear the step of her.

It just seems like for bird and brook
 There's never no more May,
 And that when Molly went she took
 The world and all away!

I just set here when day's begun
 An' feel the lonely place,
 The sunflowers followin' the sun
 An' dreamin' of her face.

And wonder why in shrub and tree
 The sweetest birds are dumb,
 While all the roses look at me
 An' whisper, "Will she come?"

I didn't think 'twould seem so strange—
 That any heart would break;
 But how this world of God's can change
 For just one woman's sake!

One little woman—"Will she come?"
 The rose says day by day;
 I answer not; my heart is dumb
 Since Molly went away!

—Frank L. Stanton

The Billville Banner.

Telegrams from our unknown relations continue to come in. We have rented a tent at Grant's Park and the house is at our service.

Two exposition trunks arrived last night. They charge very little for live freight on the Central road, for when we opened the trunks out jumped five gentlemen who knew us during the war.

We honestly believe that this will be the greatest exposition the south has ever known. I wonder how the manufacturers ever managed to get so many trunks in one lone house!

Our uncle, who had both legs shot off enduring the war, has recovered both of them in Atlanta.

A SUGGESTION.

Pardon Me for a Word Whose Motive

Is to Mitigate His Presumption.

The state of Georgia through its metropolis, and the south in its representative city, are on trial now in the historic quality—

for which they have been famed for 2 centuries.

Courtesy to strangers should be the watchword of this exposition hour. It should live in the life and in the heart of every citizen, and should be as precious as a social grace to the children of the rich in their comfortable homes. It should be inculcated in the salutary lessons which are taught by honest men in the plain dwellings of the poor. It should be impressed by merchants upon their clerks. It should be prescribed by the city authorities to their policemen, and, most of all, among the prosperous and powerful, it should be the mark of a gentleman.

I member in good old Philadelphia how often I have been cheered and warmed by the kindness of that gentle people who live in homes, not tenements. If you seek a bit of information from a policeman on the streets to ask a question he will answer you with a kindness and completeness that makes you wonder.

If you seek a bit of information from a clerk in a store or a passer on the streets, the polite fact that you are a stranger will insure you all the time and attention

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From The Ladies' Home Journal.

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 My comforter so dear;
 And "How much do you love me?"
 And her sweet voice answers clear:

"I love you, I love you
 As a home in heaven—there!"

And then I'm poor no more—no more,
 For I'm Love's millionaire!

Then sweeter seems the breaking
 Of poverty's sad bread,
 And roses bloom from out the gloom
 And crown her curly head.

And if sometimes a thankful tear
 My dreaming eyes will fill,
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The Trade Is Generally Alarmed at the Prospect of a Short Crop—Wheat Closed 2 Cents Higher.

[illegible][illegible]

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.
New York, December 22.—(Special.)—This has been the wildest day the cotton market has seen for a long time. The course of the market during the day was a series of ups and downs, but the general sentiment was a handsome advance, but this is completely ignored by our market, which has been in a steady decline all day, ending at 8.58. Heavy liquidation of cotton for southern account depressed the market in the afternoon, and it fell to 8.3, but when the pressure of selling orders was lifted the market quickly rallied and closed at 8.42. The market was a good deal more quiet than yesterday, but for a long time about midday January kept fluctuating between 8.40 and 8.45. The market today decidedly indicated either strength or weakness. In the early afternoon, however, the market suddenly fell, and the heavy liquidation seemed able to give an entirely satisfactory explanation of the course of the market. The market fell to 8.25, and cotton and prices for a while seemed to be of minor importance. There was a slight recovery, but the market reaction seemed imminent, but the advance was not long in coming. The market checked until January had sold at 8.81, and then it fell to 8.60. The market then checked until January had sold at 8.81, and then it fell to 8.60. The market then checked until January had sold at 8.81, and then it fell to 8.60. The market then checked until January had sold at 8.81, and then it fell to 8.60.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Ga., September 26, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, September 29.—Flour, first patent \$4.05; second patent \$4.15; straight \$3.40; family \$3.20; extra \$3.00; white, 35c; mixed 30c; yellow, 28c; Georgia, 25c; white, 20c; mixed 18c; corn meal, 12c; bran, 8c; wheat, 10c; small, 10c; No. 2 timothy, 10c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 1c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 1c; No. 78, 1c; No. 79, 1c; No. 80, 1c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 1c; No. 83, 1c; No. 84, 1c; No. 85, 1c; No. 86, 1c; No. 87, 1c; No. 88, 1c; No. 89, 1c; No. 90, 1c; No. 91, 1c; No. 92, 1c; No. 93, 1c; No. 94, 1c; No. 95, 1c; No. 96, 1c; No. 97, 1c; No. 98, 1c; No. 99, 1c; No. 100, 1c; No. 101, 1c; No. 102, 1c; No. 103, 1c; No. 104, 1c; No. 105, 1c; No. 106, 1c; No. 107, 1c; No. 108, 1c; No. 109, 1c; No. 110, 1c; No. 111, 1c; No. 112, 1c; No. 113, 1c; No. 114, 1c; No. 115, 1c; No. 116, 1c; No. 117, 1c; No. 118, 1c; No. 119, 1c; No. 120, 1c; No. 121, 1c; No. 122, 1c; No. 123, 1c; No. 124, 1c; No. 125, 1c; No. 126, 1c; No. 127, 1c; No. 128, 1c; No. 129, 1c; No. 130, 1c; No. 131, 1c; No. 132, 1c; No. 133, 1c; No. 134, 1c; No. 135, 1c; No. 136, 1c; No. 137, 1c; No. 138, 1c; No. 139, 1c; No. 140, 1c; No. 141, 1c; No. 142, 1c; No. 143, 1c; No. 144, 1c; No. 145, 1c; No. 146, 1c; No. 147, 1c; No. 148, 1c; No. 149, 1c; No. 150, 1c; No. 151, 1c; No. 152, 1c; No. 153, 1c; No. 154, 1c; No. 155, 1c; No. 156, 1c; No. 157, 1c; No. 158, 1c; No. 159, 1c; No. 160, 1c; No. 161, 1c; No. 162, 1c; No. 163, 1c; No. 164, 1c; No. 165, 1c; No. 166, 1c; No. 167, 1c; No. 168, 1c; No. 169, 1c; No. 170, 1c; No. 171, 1c; No. 172, 1c; No. 173, 1c; No. 174, 1c; No. 175, 1c; No. 176, 1c; No. 177, 1c; No. 178, 1c; No. 179, 1c; No. 180, 1c; No. 181, 1c; No. 182, 1c; No. 183, 1c; No. 184, 1c; No. 185, 1c; No. 186, 1c; No. 187, 1c; No. 188, 1c; No. 189, 1c; No. 190, 1c; No. 191, 1c; No. 192, 1c; No. 193, 1c; No. 194, 1c; No. 195, 1c; No. 196, 1c; No. 197, 1c; No. 198, 1c; No. 199, 1c; No. 200, 1c; No. 201, 1c; No. 202, 1c; No. 203, 1c; No. 204, 1c; No. 205, 1c; No. 206, 1c; No. 207, 1c; No. 208, 1c; No. 209, 1c; No. 210, 1c; No. 211, 1c; No. 212, 1c; No. 213, 1c; No. 214, 1c; No. 215, 1c; No. 216, 1c; No. 217, 1c; No. 218, 1c; No. 219, 1c; No. 220, 1c; No. 221, 1c; No. 222, 1c; No. 223, 1c; No. 224, 1c; No. 225, 1c; No. 226, 1c; No. 227, 1c; No. 228, 1c; No. 229, 1c; No. 230, 1c; No. 231, 1c; No. 232, 1c; No. 233, 1c; No. 234, 1c; No. 235, 1c; No. 236, 1c; No. 237, 1c; No. 238, 1c; No. 239, 1c; No. 240, 1c; No. 241, 1c; No. 242, 1c; No. 243, 1c; No. 244, 1c; No. 245, 1c; No. 246, 1c; No. 247, 1c; No. 248, 1c; No. 249, 1c; No. 250, 1c; No. 251, 1c; No. 252, 1c; No. 253, 1c; No. 254, 1c; No. 255, 1c; No. 256, 1c; No. 257, 1c; No. 258, 1c; No. 259, 1c; No. 260, 1c; No. 261, 1c; No. 262, 1c; No. 263, 1c; No. 264, 1c; No. 265, 1c; No. 266, 1c; No. 267, 1c; No. 268, 1c; No. 269, 1c; No. 270, 1c; No. 271, 1c; No. 272, 1c; No. 273, 1c; No. 274, 1c; No. 275, 1c; No. 276, 1c; No. 277, 1c; No. 278, 1c; No. 279, 1c; No. 280, 1c; No. 281, 1c; No. 282, 1c; No. 283, 1c; No. 284, 1c; No. 285, 1c; No. 286, 1c; No. 287, 1c; No. 288, 1c; No. 289, 1c; No. 290, 1c; No. 291, 1c; No. 292, 1c; No. 293, 1c; No. 294, 1c; No. 295, 1c; No. 296, 1c; No. 297, 1c; No. 298, 1c; No. 299, 1c; No. 300, 1c; No. 301, 1c; No. 302, 1c; No. 303, 1c; No. 304, 1c; No. 305, 1c; No. 306, 1c; No. 307, 1c; No. 308, 1c; No. 309, 1c; No. 310, 1c; No. 311, 1c; No. 312, 1c; No. 313, 1c; No. 314, 1c; No. 315, 1c; No. 316, 1c; No. 317, 1c; No. 318, 1c; No. 319, 1c; No. 320, 1c; No. 321, 1c; No. 322, 1c; No. 323, 1c; No. 324, 1c; No. 325, 1c; No. 326, 1c; No. 327, 1c; No. 328, 1c; No. 329, 1c; No. 330, 1c; No. 331, 1c; No. 332, 1c; No. 333, 1c; No. 334, 1c; No. 335, 1c; No. 336, 1c; No. 337, 1c; No. 338, 1c; No. 339, 1c; No. 340, 1c; No. 341, 1c; No. 342, 1c; No. 343, 1c; No. 344, 1c; No. 345, 1c; No. 346, 1c; No. 347, 1c; No. 348, 1c; No. 349, 1c; No. 350, 1c; No. 351, 1c; No. 352, 1c; No. 353, 1c; No. 354, 1c; No. 355, 1c; No. 356, 1c; No. 357, 1c; No. 358, 1c; No. 359, 1c; No. 360, 1c; No. 361, 1c; No. 362, 1c; No. 363, 1c; No. 364, 1c; No. 365, 1c; No. 366, 1c; No. 36

13	Havre	7:00 pm	48	Seavanh	7:00 pm
14	Manitowish	7:00 pm	49	Manitowish	7:00 pm
15	Havre	10:10 pm	50	Havre	9:00 am
16	Havre	5:00 pm	51	Havre	1:30 pm

Montana and West Point Railroad.

1	Montgomery	6:00 am	23	Montgomery	6:55 am
2	Newman	8:40 am	24	Manchester	8:15 am
3	Manchester	8:40 am	25	Manchester	11:00 am
4	Seima	1:00 pm	26	Montgomery	1:30 pm
5	Manchester	1:00 pm	27	Manchester	4:00 pm
6	Seima	4:00 pm	28	Seima	4:00 pm
7	Manchester	4:00 pm	29	Seima	4:00 pm
8	Newman	4:00 pm	30	Newman	6:10 pm

Western and Atlantic.

A. B. SERVICE.		No.		DEPART TO.	
August.	8:00 am	1	Augusta	8:00 am	
August.	8:00 am	2	Augusta	8:00 am	
August.	12:30 pm	3	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	4	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	5	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	6	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	7	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	8	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	9	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	10	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	11	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	12	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	13	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	14	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	15	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	16	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	17	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	18	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	19	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	20	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	21	Augusta	12:30 pm	
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August.	12:30 pm	41	Augusta	12:30 pm	
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August.	12:30 pm	56	Augusta	12:30 pm	
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August.	12:30 pm	58	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	59	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	60	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	61	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	62	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	63	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	64	Augusta	12:30 pm	
August.	12:30 pm	65	Augusta	12:30 pm	

Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and individuals which will be treated as confidential. Credits issued on all parts of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chest Advanced 2 I-8c, the Other Markets Following.

Chicago, September 26.—Wheat shorts exhibited a lack of courage today and local sales were made valorously by the timidity of the market. These conditions extended with marked prominence during the half-hour of the session. Until that time prices had been firm, but now they were of a permanent kind. The final

[illegible]

from Atlanta proper, will be received and checked at union passenger station.

JOHN A. GEE,
General Passenger Agent.

Approved:
GEORGE C. SMITH,
President and General Manager.

Shortest Possible and Most Direct Route
From the South and Atlanta to Chicago is via
NASHVILLE and EVANSVILLE
and the N. & N. E. & T. H. C. & E. I. R. R.'s
and the "Frisco" Route with Great Dining Service.

THE "NASHVILLE & CHICAGO LIMITED."

FOR
**CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE,
ST. PAUL,**

NASHVILLE ROUTE

A. A. HENFALL, President.
M. ATKINSON, Vice President.

JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.
T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS:

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J. SHROPSHIRE.	H. M. ATKINSON.	JOE F. GATINS.

W. FARROTT, Pres.
C. A. COLLIE R, Vice Pres.
JACOB HAAS, Cashier

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CAPITAL, \$400,000. SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals. Special attention is called to our magnificent system of Safe Deposit Boxes which will be rented at reduced prices. Drafts issued on all parts of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

**That Is What the Commissioner from
Mexico Thinks—The Officer Will
Be Royally Received.**

A black and white illustration of a busy street scene in Bombay, India, looking west. The street is lined with ornate buildings featuring domes and arches, with many flags flying from poles. Several people are walking on the street, including a woman in a sari and a man in a dhoti. The scene is set during the day with shadows cast on the ground.

Mexico's Commission Has Done.

On the maritime Senator Gonzalez, who had been named as the special commissioner to represent Mexico, was making his way to Atlanta with the first exhibit of the exposition. This is the exhibit he is now taking to the north end of the transportation building, where it has already been set apart. The exhibit represents the agricultural, mineral and manufactured products of the country and is the work of the Senate.

Senator Gonzalez has been more impressed with the scope of the exposition than he has frequently telegraphed to the president of the progress of the work here.

President Diaz has a translation of the constitution sent him in the Constitution of the United States, and inclosed a paper from the President of the United States. He has returned here with the telegraphed the President to ask for what he wanted from the government. Senator Gonzalez decided to ask for the other later to ask for more exhibits and replied that he wished the Mexican bands sent. Should they be done, and it is not something to show that it will not be one of the greatest of the world.

Venezuela, through its commissioners,

LITTLE TOTS AT THE SHOW.

're comin' to Atlanta an' we're bound
 to see the lights,
 we'll witness 'em rise on Midway under
 the electric lights,
 we ask you, Brother Stanton, to be
 sure you'll meet us there,
 or our editors of Arkansas are comin' to
 the fair.
 're a jolly set o' fellers—just as social
 as the common herd—Nature's
 aristocracy;
 wouldn'thile opinion an' we do it on
 the square,
 extend your hand in welcome when we
 meet us at the fair.
 we've turned our offices an' presses over
 to our "imp's,"
 of Atlanta an' her "show" we're bound
 to see the lights,
 're out to have a little fun an' free
 ourselves from care,
 'll visit 'em relatives while t'at
 in the fair.
 expect us, Brother Stanton, an' tender
 us your hand,
 'll be a routing welcome to our journal-
 istic band;
 an' better set o' fellers you won't meet
 than the editors of Arkansas at the At-
 lanta
 Sidney Warren Mase, in The Gordon.

The electric fountain did not play because a pipe has been broken. That will, however, soon be repaired and on Saturday the fountain will be in operation.

[illegible]

star, is conspicuous at the exposition grounds. He manages a swell restaurant on the grounds and is the genius who guid-

more work than they can do. Somehow, the fascination of the lake has not proven stronger than the charm of the sun and the breeze, and the launches is not as great as it might be.

The pass department is one of the busiest of the management. The average citizen has no idea of the great number of passes issued to the exposition. None are issued without good cause. The press is the largest list, and the most fide representatives of the press—but the newspaper men make up a small item in the total. There are hundreds of employees, exhibitors, contractors, and contractors, and many others to whom free passes must be issued. To reach a picture is necessary, and the work of pasting in the pictures, numbering and recording them, is a very large item of work. Incident to the issuance of the passes, keep a large force busy. Chief Foley's office is a veritable hive of industry. The character of the passes is very different for distribution and there is constantly a crowd in front of the railing waiting for the passes.

Walter Smith is a live director of the exposition. He is making things move in the most characteristic fashion of the business genius for doing a great amount of

will bring a distinguished party of New

George Francis Trane has written a poem on the Atlanta exposition, after his peculiar style, which is sui generis. He calls it

The Howell-Hemphill-Coller-Fair,
Ofspring of Southern Gentlemen,
(And Ladies) of Good Blood and Breeds,
White City, worthy Cotton-Men,
Where Orange Trees, (in Tropic-Air),
And Citrus-Groves, flourish and bear;
Mike glad our North Land Countrymen!
Mileksed millions White City Spent
On Everything that's new and grand,
Of Hemispheres, and Continent,
From several parts of the Ground,
Yet Atlanta, entirely New,
Has organized, World's Fair, in Two,
The Millionaires' and the Million-Poor,
To prove what life Men Dare, and Do!
Gilbert has made, (at smallest cost)
The most complete and perfect of Treasures,
New Creation, in South Land Seas,
Eradicate, never to be seen,
Truth always, and always New,
In face of Finance, Tempest-Tost,
The "Gilded Age" of the "Gilded Age,"
Ten Billion Bales of Cotton, Sold
At Prices formally, for Five,
The "Golden Age" of the long survive,
When Planting Factors, Vote for Gold!
What not let South Vote for itself,
What not let South Vote for itself,
What not let South Vote for itself, Trade-
And Ground "Cotton's-Golden-Wealth,"
In "Golden-Bales-Finance-Boomerang,"
To Checkmate "Wall Street's-Exchange-
Hundred Millions Exchange, sold "short,"
To knock down New Crop of Cotton,
And Cotton Bills, now hold Gold Fort!

For ALL SKIN DISEASES




More Musing of Goods. Any Child Can Work It. Easily Raised. Never Gets Out of Order.

If you see this Trunk you won't get by any other. I have secured the patent for Atlanta and am now manufacturing them. Call and see them.

L. LIEBERMAN,
 Trunk Factory, 52 Whitehall.

CIGARETTES



LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, **TORPID LIVER**. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache,

September list.
W. T. GENTRY,

lb. bucket Pure Leaf Lard, 55c.
can best condensed MILK, 10c.
Colorado river salmon, 10c.
Cuckle's coffee, per lb., 25c.
New Orleans and New York, 50c.
those London Raisins, per lb., 5c.
can daily receiving Elgin Creamery
per fresh and sweet, 30c lb.
keep everything in the way of eat-
as, at the very lowest wholesale cash
prices.
We make a specialty of furnishing hotels
and boarding houses.
Orders carefully packed and promptly
filled.
J. H. & GLENY,
Phone, 461. 90 Whitehall.

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals are invited for building
a four-story house in Columbus, Ga. Plans and
specifications may be seen at the office of
H. Bryan & Co., Atlanta, Ga., or at the
ordinary offices of Muscogee county, in
Milledgeville, or at the office of the architect,
Wm. B. Smith, in Columbus, Ga. The award
will be made on or about 23 day of October.
Bids must be accompanied by all bills re-
quired. For further information address
architect.

GEORGE O. BERRY, Secretary,

difference in price, and such big difference in every other way, don't you

\$4.50 10 \$12.00.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every way.
All fall styles ready for your inspection.

Open every night until 9 o'clock.

Wm. B.

tion, belonging to the Bessemer Mining Company, corporation, consisting of about (1,700) seventeen hundred acres of land in

turning Company by the deed registered in book No. 20 (deeds), page 523, in the office of the register of deeds for Gaston county, and also described in the deed to said J. A. Smith from R. N. Patterson and others, dated March 24, 1907, registered in the office of the register of deeds for Cleveland county in book No. 24 (deeds), page 22.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within twelve months from and after the day of sale, with interest to the day of sale on the deferred payments.

Possession to be given to the purchasers on receipt by the undersigned of the one-third cash payment on the purchase money, and the purchase to be thereafter responsible for and liable to pay all taxes assessed against the property purchased by him and title deeds withheld as security for deferred payments.

It will be optional with purchasers to anticipate and pay the deferred payment of the balance of the purchase money at any time after the date of sale and thereby stop the accruing of interest on the deferred payment.

Any further information desired concerning said property and the sale thereof may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to their agent, Charles L. Lawton, of Bessemer City, N. C.

J. S. CARR,
of Durham, N. C.,
E. T. CARLISLE,
of Bay City, Mich.

Typewriter Repairing a Specialty.

We Manufacture
—ALL KINDS
TRUNKS, VALISES,
BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE
ROYAL
TRAY
MARK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK
EVER DEvised.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.,
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
57 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

